ELECTION LAWS REPEALED.

A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

ON FRAUD AND CORRUPTION IN NATIONAL.

ELECTIONS WILL BE WIPED AWAY-

THE BILL SENT TO THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Oct. 10.—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to-day deliberately oted, not only to destroy every barrier against fraud in elections of Presidential Electors and Representatives in Congress, but to repeal every statute enacted to give effect and vitality to the CIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution. Every Democrat and every Populist member pres-ent, who was not restrained by a pair, voted for the so-called Tucker bill and against every amendment proposed, and the measure was carried by vote of 200 to 101. Not only does this bill repeal avery provision authorizing National supervision and inspection of National elections by means of United States Supervisors and Marshals, but it sweeps away every safeguard against fraudulent registration of voters, false personation of voters, bery of voters and election and registration

officers, intimidation, etc.

If the bill shall become a law, it will no longer be unlawful, so far as the statutes of the United States are concerned, for any person or persons to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act necessary to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting. It will be no longer unlawful, at any election for Representative in Congress, for any person to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, deal, or fictitious, or to vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or to vote at a place where he is not lawfully entitled to vote, or to vote without having a lawful right to vote, or to do any unlawful thing to secure an opportunity for himself or any other person to vote, or by force, threat, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer thereof to prevent any lawful oter from casting his ballot for the candidate of his choice, or by the use of any such means to induce any lawful voter to refrain from voting. or by any such means to compel or induce an officer of election to receive a vote from a person not entitled to vote, or to interfere in any manner with an election officer engaged in the performance

of his duties. Neither will it be unlawful for any person to personate and register in the name of another person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or to register in any other fraudulent manner, or by bribery, force, threats or otherwise, to prevent the registration of any lawful voter, or compel or induce him to refrain from registering, or by like means to corrupt or interfere with any registration officer enguged in the performance of his lawful duties. Neither will it be unlawful for any registration er election officer to register or receive and count the vote of any person who is not lawfully enreturns of any election. It will likewise not be unlawful, although it will be a plain and direct violation of the provisions of the XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United for Representatives in Congress.

ment, is the one which repeals Section 2010 of the Revised Statutes. This important section provides that whenever any person is defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of the selection to any office. President or Vice-President, representative or delehatter "by reason of the denial to any citizen who may offer to vote of the right to vote on account may offer to vote of the right to vote on account may offer to vote of the right to vote on account may offer to vote of the right to vote on account measures, must be abandoned. The impending Ruggles represented the United States, and when In the lower House. denial, and the person so defeated to the said, that Mr. Shermand was entired to the bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to re-bring the author of the single gold created to the extension of the Land-sewerage facilities. "Cholera," he said, "is not sewerage facilities. "Cholera," he said, "is not te appears that the sole to such office arises out of the denial of the right United States and secured herein." The foregoing summary of those provisions which

have pothing whatever to do with the laws that provide for the appointment and prescribe the duties of election supervisors and marshals, but which are repealed by the bill passed to-day, although incomplete, will serve to indicate the strength of the reactionary tendencies and hostile purposes of the party now in power. It is split in twain on financial and economic questions and divided in purpose and sentiment upon all other questions save and ex-cept only those that involve an assault upon the National dignity and authority, upon the purity of the ballot-box. On every such issue the party shows a solid front. The eminently respectable Northern "doughface," true to his political tradi-tions and hereditary instincts, embraces the Tam-many "boss" and bows in neck submision to his Southern master as of yore. If the yoke chafes, he dare not complain or flinch, much less refuse ear it. The Southern Democratic majority of the committee strikes the tune and the Demo erats of New-England and of every other State north of Mason and Dixon's line join in the chorus The majority says "Twenty-eight years after it was enacted and twenty-eight years after the cessation of hostilities, as the last vestige of war legislation on this subject, it should be wiped from the

of hostilities, as the last vestige of war legislation on this subject, it should be wiped from the statute books forever," and every "doughface" from Massachusetts to California in the House of Representatives meekly responds with a vote for repeal, except a few who had just enough courage to run away from the battlefield.

Of course, there was a great and loud outburst of applause when the result of the vote was announced by the Speaker, but it was noted that the cheering was mainly confined to the Southern and Tammany Democrats. The New-York Representatives who were recorded in the affirmative on the passage of the bill and in the negative on the amendments offered by Messrs. Burrows and Lacey were Bartlett, Campbell, Clancy, Cockran, Coombs, Covert, Cummings, Dunphy, Fellows, Fitch, Hainer, Hendrix, Lockwood, Maguer, Ryan, Schermerhorn, Sickles, Tracey and Warner. Mr. Graham was the only New-York Democrat who was absent. Every Republican from that State voted, or was paired, in the negative. In obedience to the orders of the Democratic caucus, Mr. Fitch withdrew the substitute which he offered last week, and which was far less sweeping in its provisions than the bill for which he voted to-day, also in obedience to orders from the caucus.

The first vote was on Mr. Burrows's amendment to Mr. Lacey's amendment, and it provided for the retention of Sections 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. On a standing vote there were Si in the affirmative and 181 in the negative, This showed that the Democrats had their quorum, and the yeas and mays were not ordered. The amendment was then rejected-yeas, 100; nays, 198.

The next vote was on the Lacey amendment, which strikes from the repealing clause the criminal sections of the statutes. This was defeated-yeas, 96; nays, 192.

Mr. Fitch then withdrew his substitute, and the Tucker bill was nassed by a strict party vote of yeas, 200; nays, 101. The Populists voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

REPORT ON THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

BRITISH SEALERS DO NOT LIKE THE RULINGS OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Washington, Oct. 10.-A report on the scalskin dustry made to the State Department by Levi W. Myers, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., says that the price of sealskins has improved at Victoria since the rulings of the Paris Court of Arbitration became known. The schooner owners, ys Mr. Meyers, are greatly disgusted with the ings of the court, and are seeking consolation in various suggestions as to what course to pursue and how to evade the restrictions imposed. One suggestion made is that the entire fleet be sold to the home Government, which may then turn it to the United States on such terms as it can tions and let sealing henceforth be an American monop-

FOR LICENSE AT THE POLLS. | practice spearing and make the best of it. One exasperating point is that no restrictions are made as to the killing of seals on the Pribyloff Islands or in territorial waters. This, they contend, is specially unfair and unreasonable."

Mr. Myers reports that skins are solu at \$15 THE HOUSE PASSES THE TUCKER BILL BY each. The Penelope sold 2,271 skins on its arrival at Victoria at that price, giving its owners \$34,265, a comfortable thing for one season's venture. Other catches were 1,550 by the May Belle, 2,400 by the IF IT BECOMES A LAW ALL PEDERAL RESTRAINT | Viva, 2,400 by the Carlotta G. Cox, 1,800 by the Viva, 7,400 by the Carlotta G. Cox, 1,800 by the Vera, 1,560 by the Mary Ellen, 1,400 by the Casco, 560 by the Arletas, 900 by the City of San Diego, 1,460 by the Libble, 700 by the Teresa, 760 by the W. P. Hall, while the W. P. Sayward, the vessel that figured in the famous Behring Sea test case before the United States Supreme Court, caught only 560. All these vessels, including the Penelope, made their catches on the Japan coast. Two Victoria firms have shipped 10,940 skins valued at \$80,000 to London. Another firm shipped more than 7,000 skins. About 22,600 skins had gone to the market up to date of the report.

NOW FOR THE TUG OF WAR.

SENATORS READY FOR THE "PHYSICAL ENDURANCE TEST."

THE DIGNIFIED "UPPER HOUSE" WILL BEGIN

TO-NIGHT ITS BARBAROUS METHOD OF TRYING TO LEGISLATE ON SILVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 10.-Political interest here at the Capital has been naturally centred to-day in the preparations being made for to-morrow's "test of physical endurance" in the Senate, by means which the promoters of the Silver Purchase Repeal bill hope to settle finally the fate of that long-abused and hopelessly mismanaged measure. The public is not often treated to so ludicrous an exhibition of boys' play on the part of either branch of Congress as the determination of a great political issue by a competition between opposing factions in sheer ability to sit each other into a state of mental and physical exhaustion. That the Senate should gravely agree to adopt this puerile and senseless method of reaching a conclusion on legislation can inspire, of course, nothing but amused contempt for the childish vanity and utter lack of practical sense which still control and govern the "deliberative branch" through its antiquated cole of rules. Still, however pitiable, from a sober point of view, may be this childish exhibition of political imbecility, the spectacle of supposedly dignified legislators of from fifty to eighty of age, vying with each other in a contest which closely that of rival museum fasters, or of freaks who test each other's ability to eat quail or dry crackers, has in its way undeniable attractions to the sated curiosity-hunters of the Capitol, and the factions which start to-morrow at 6 p. m. on their struggle to exhaust each other's powers will doubtless have as appreciative and enthusiastic a crowd of spectators to cheer them on as any contestants who have figured on the dime-museum platform or in the tan-bark circle. It is to be feared, however, that those who expect sensational scenes in the Senate Chamber to-morrow, or a rapid and brilliant termination of the physical contest, will be sadly disappointed. The programme so far arranged contemplates a

or receive the vote of any person who is lawfully entitled to be registered and to vote, or to make false or fraudulent certificates of registration or lists of voters or false or fraudulent certificates of continuing the session after 6 p. m. beyond of fering one motion to adjourn and thereafter insisting that the repeal managers shall maintain continuously a quorum of their own number in the Senate. The usual course of speechmaking States, for an officer of registration in any State will run along, broken only by the raising of the refuse to register any lawful voter on account point of "no quorum" if the repeal Senators leave this color, who may apply to be registered in their seats to go into the cloakrooms or out of or his color, who may apply to be reacted a linear seats to go into the cloaurooms or out of the chamber. Most of the anti-repeal men will be on hand during the evening, and many of the state to enable a chizen to vote them will obligingly answer their names on all rollicalls. By 11 or 12 o'clock, however, all but Still another provision of the bill passed to-day. two or three will go home, leaving the repeal side which is a virtual nullification of the XVth Amend- to hold their ground as best they can by furnishgate in Congress, or member of a State Legis- continuous-session project can be carried and how

touching the title in struggling for unconditional repeal. Several of at that time, Mr Cockrell said, and Mr Sherman wehr. to vote to citizens who so offered to vote on ac- kept away from the Senate by illness. Senators count of race, color or previous condition of ser- Morrill, of Vermont, and Wilson, of Iowa, have citude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted been absent from Washington for at least six vitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And the Circuit or District Court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the XVth denial of Amendment to the Constitution of the Storecham Hotel here. Senator Sherman was called Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and secured herein."

Shoreham Hotel here. Senator Sherman was called away to-day by serious illness in his family, and his presence at the Capitol to-morrow is doubt ful. With these six absentees, the available repeal column is cut down to forty-four-only one more than a quorum. There is little doubt that Mr. Voorhees can have the aid, for a time at least, of Mr. Blackburn, and perhaps Mr. Vest, to maintain a quorum, but even with their assistance and that of other moderate anti-repeal Democrats, his task of keeping forty-three followers on hand will be a most difficult and precarious one. His success in doing so will depend entirely upon the co-operation of the compromise element among the Democrats, and this assistance is likely to be withdrawn when the time seems ripe to drop the

fight and bring on a compromise. Compromise talk is settling more and more definitely upon the Sherman-Carlisle idea of a continuance of the present law for three years with tinuance of the present law for three years with a reduction of purchases to 2,500,000 ounces, and an authorization to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in his discretion to strengthen the gold reserve. It is understood that Mr. Gorman has taken up this proposition in earnest, and that he hopes finally to secure the assent of the Southern Democrats to the bond-issue feature, that being the only obstacle to an agreement on their part to the projected plan of "harmony."

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS OPPOSE DELAY

PIANO TRADE CALLS FOR REPEAL.

petition which has been circulated among all drygoods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, plumbing, manufacturers, retailers, etc., was taken to Washington yesterday. The number of signatures obtained was 5,783. The following committee will present it to the United States Senate through & Co.; Peter Worrell, of Fred Butterfield & Co.; W. T. Evans, of Mills & Gibb, and Isidor Straus,

The petition contains the names of no bankers or banks, but represents every branch of trade and industry in this city, and was taken charge of by representatives of the different trades. It reads

The passage by the House of Representatives

production rose rapidly in price.

The failure of the Senate to act promptly is exciting fresh apprehension: Is seriously curtailing all business; is keeping hundreds of thousands of workingmen out of employment, and is, in our opinion, depressing the price of verything that the farmer or planter has to seil We believe that each day of uncertainty costs the mer-chants, farmers and workingmen of the United States an

aggregate amount that must be reckoned in the millions of dollars; that each month of delay means a loss of scores of

knowing that we can prosper only when the farmers and workingmen of the country are prospering, respectfully

ville, together with the statement that the signatures to the indorsement-some 200 or 400 in number -were procured in a few hours, and that six persons only were found who did not indorse the resolu-

The following telegram was sent yesterday

called Sherman law. WILLIAM STEINWAY, President. N. STETSON, Secretary.

MPHER ON PLEADS FOR HONEST MONEY. Washington, Oct. 10.-Senator Squire (Rep., Wash.) gave notice to-day of an amendment to the Silver-Purchase Repeal bill. It proposes the coinage of silver for private owners to the amount of \$2,000,-000 a month, not to exceed \$100,000,000 in all-the owners to receive in coin only the commercial value of the bullion on the day of deposit, and the difference to be retained by the Government as seignlorage. It also proposes the issue of five-year London, Oct. 10.—A disparation of per cent bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, the Janeiro last evening says: proceeds of which are to be used for the redemp-

ion of United States notes. There were two speeches delivered on the Repeal bill-the first by Senator McPherson (Dem., (, d), and the second by Senator Cocktell (Dem., Mr. McPherson's speech was in support of the bill. He declared it to be his belief (which was shared, he thought, by two-thirds of the people of the United States who had any opinion on the subject) that the Sherman law was the main cause, the true cause, the only visible cause, of the business troubles of the country. Mr. Cockrell's speech was in continuation of the one which he began yesterday, and was directed against the pending bill. He ridiculed the idea of the Sherman law having had any influence in bringing about the financial panic, and attributed it rather to the legislation to establish gold monometallism in European countries and in the United States. But as to international bimetallism, that, in his opinion, was an impossibility, a mere dream, as impracticable as a universal language. The House bill to repeal the election laws was

received in the course of the day. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph ment has requested an extension of the time for the registration of Chinese laborers under the Geary bill, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. bolph set out to make a speech upon it, but was cut off by a suggestion from Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) that the resolution referred to executive business and had to be considered in private session. Mr. Dolph attempted to argue that the rule was not applicable in this, but he was again cut off by the ruling that even a suggestion that a matter before the Senate Involved executive business required the presiding officer to order the galleries to be cleared and the doors closed. That ruling did not at all suit Mr. Dolph's plan, which was to have his speech made in open session and reported, but he had to yield. The galleries were accordingly cleared and the doors closed.

In the short executive session the resolution was passed. It was intimated in a short speech made urging the passage of the resolution that this request had been made. The whole matter reafter be discussed behind closed doors.

The doors were reopened at 11:50, and legislative business was proceeded with. The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up, and Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) addressed the Senate in support of

When Mr. McPherson resumed his seat Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) rose and asked whether the minority had done anything but discuss what it believed to be an attempt to perpetrate a great

"I have made no such accusation," Mr. McPherson replied.

"Then," said Mr. Stewart, "I have heard enough of this lecturing of the minority, I have heard A BILL FOR ELECTORAL REPORT PRESENTEDenough of the re-echoing of the slanders of the New-York press, which demanded that the Senate should vote first and debate afterward. Does the Senator," he continued, "wish it to go out that

that Mr. Cockrell (who was entitled to the floor)

yesterday against the Repeal bill. The history of the international monetary conmay offer to vote of the right to vote of the right to vote of the right to hold and enjoy such office and the Washington most of the absentees, whose presence to vote of the right to hold and enjoy such office and the Washington most of the absentees, whose presence to vote of the right to vote of the lower House. Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the badget for 184. The estimated vote of the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the badget for 184. The estimated vote of the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the badget for 184. The estimated vote of the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the badget for 184. The estimated vote of the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the United States, and when I have the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the United States, and when I have the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the United States, and when I have the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the United States, and when I have the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of Senator Sherman was introduced as chairman of Finance, presented the United States, and the lower House, Dr. Steinbach Sher the Senate Finance Committee, was gone into at mated surplus is 41.542 florins. The revenues and The knowledge that it is due to dirty water the Senate Finance Committee, was gone into at mater surgius is strict normal increase, the most expenditures show a material increase, the most great length by Mr. Cockrell, in order to show, expenditures show a material increase, the most great length by Mr. Cockrell, in order to show, our session movement.

We Worker has all along counted to the person so defeated or deprived may our session movement.

We Worker has all along counted to the person so defeated or deprived may our session movement.

was the responsible party.

Mr Cockrell spoke for five bours, and then, without coming to an end, yielded the floor. He did not impart to his speech of to-day any of the fervor and earnestness which distinguished him yesterday. There was no striding back and forth between the scats, and his gesticulations were very quiet in contrast with those of yesterday. Senators did not show themselves much interested in the speech, the most attentive listener to it being Mr. Cockrell's colleague in the House, Mr. Bland.

The House amendment to the Senate bill giving to certain settlers in Oklahoma Territory the right to certain settlers in Oklahoma Territory the right to certain settlers in Oklahoma Territory the right to committe their homesteal entries, was laid before the Senate and was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President.

After a short executive session the Senate at 6.15 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

After a short executive session the Sen p. m. adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a.

SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST DEFENCES.

THEIR CONDITION DESCRIBED AS "DISGRACE-FUL"-FORTS AND BARRACKS FALLING

INTO DECAY-REPAIRS URGED. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the United States Army, has made a report to the Secretary COUNT APPONYL'S MOTION OF "NO CONFIDENCE." of War indicating a condition of affairs prevailing in regard to our coast defences which is officially characterized as "disgraceful." It is shown that est the entire Southern coast on the Atlantic seaboard is absolutely unprotected and at the mercy of a foreign foe. Forts have been allowed to crumble away, cannon have rusted and cannon Secretary Lamont, these forts and their armaments

In advance sheets furnished the Secretary of War of that part of his annual report relating to ungarrisoned fortifications, General Breekinridge

"No further decadence in our seacoast fortifica-A petition which has been circulated among and the trades of the City of New-York, including the tions and their armaments should be permitted the trades of the City of New-York, including the tions and their armaments should be permitted until their substitutes are in plain sight, and to make this certain the first step is to provide all forts occupying important sites with sufficient garrisons. I say the first step, because it has been observed that as long as a fort has a garrison it Senator Hill: William E. Tefft, of Tefft, Weller is protected against the ravages which destroy all abandoned structures, and the armament is kept

in some sort of condition for use. "As matters stand the forts are going to ruln, and the condition of their guns, carriages and ordnance stores generally is reported as disgraceful, notwithstanding they are included in the defensive plans of the seacoast, more especially for

General Breckinridge will suggest to Secretary The passage by the House of Representatives of the bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act did much toward restoring confidence. Its effect was immediate and far-reaching; business improved greatly; many mills and manufactories started up, and the agricultural staples that were selling below the cost of production rose randit in price.

General Breckinfider will suggest to Secretary Lamont the adoption of certain measures toward correcting the adoption of certain measures toward correctin the Southern coast so absolutely at the mercy of an enemy. He desires that an estimate be made for cleaning and clearing up the forts and such repairs as will prevent further deterioration. He will also suggest that a sufficient expenditure be authorized to put all guns and carriages that can be relied on, in connection with the operation of torpedo lines, in a serviceable condition,

DEFRANCE TO BE TRIED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 10.-Requisition papers were signed vesterday afternoon for Stonewall J. Defrance, alias Cameron Elliott, the Minneapolis forger, and last night detectives started for Detroit to bring the prisoner to Chicago. The Detroit police have evidence in their possession proving that Defrance's operations in other cities will amount to over \$10,600. Jacob Newman, a lawyer, yesterday petition the Senate of the United States to proceed at once | dentified Defrance as the man "Lamb" who swin-"The Daily American," of Nashville, Tenn., of Saturday last contains an indorsement of the Memphis resolutions on silver by the business men of Nash-

TO DISCONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION.

An order was received yesterday by the New-York customs officials to discontinue the investigations into the alleged undervaluation of Sumatra tobacco imported by Lieber Brothers, of San Fran ofy. They are willing, says Mr. Myers, to sell at cost.

The Pano Manufecturers' Association of Now-York calls hereafter make its headquarters at Yokobema, fitting out from there. Others say, Let us calcable the field and Murphy at Washington:

Senators Hill and Murphy at Washington:

Cisco. The tobacco imported by Leber Irioners, of sair Francisco.

Was said to be the intention of the customs officials here to seize it. There was consequently urgently request that you use your influence and best condenses. The Pano Manufecturers' Association of Now-York was said to be the intention of the customs officials here to seize it. There was consequently urgently request that you use your influence and best condenses to secure the passage of the bill before the discontinue the investigation was received.

Senate repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the so- RIO FORTS FIRED UPON. SHOTS FROM SHORE RETURNED

miners.

Brussels, Oct. 10.—The striking coal miners in the short of their fight with the short of the short

HE HAS NOT YET FINISHED, HOWEVER-ME. ANOTHER ATTACK BY ADMIRAL MELLOS FATAL RIOT NEAR HAMBURG.

THE INSURGENTS ELLIEVED TO BE ENDEAVOR-ING TO SEIZE A MAGAZINE-THE REBELS NOT RECOGNIZED AS BELLIG-FRENTS-SURRENDER OF A

NEUTRAL PORT. London, Oct. 10.-A dispatch sent from Rio

"The rebel squadron reopened fire on the forts to-day. Firing also occurred on the other side of the bay, opposite the city. It is believed that the insurgents intend to endeavor to seize the Estrella magazine to replenish their powder supply, which, it is said, is becoming short. If it appears that the capture of the magazine is imminent, President Peixoto will probably

cause it to be blown up. "A report that the foreign warships have landed seamen to protect the subjects of their respective governments is untrue.

"Admiral Mello, the commander of the insurgent fleet, has issued a manifesto declaring that he never intended to bon bard the city. He says that his ships only returned the fire directed at them from the batteries along the shore."

The dispatch adds that the insurgents have not yet effected a footing in any of the States. Another dispatch from Rio says that the mahitherto neutral, has declared in favor of Adold type and incapable of doing much damage.

Washington, Oct. 1e .- Official confirmation of miral Mello had agreed not to bombard Rio after he was dead some of the mob danced upon Janeiro again, has been received at the State his body Department from Minister Thompson. Admiral The fight was raging desperately, with the Melio's assurances of a suspension of the bombardment were the result of suggestions made by the foreign naval commanders in the har-

surgents, as belligerents.
Important dispatches concerning the Brazilian situation have been received at the Navy Department within the last twenty-four hours, but Secretary Herbert refuses to make their contents public. One dispatch from Captain Picking reported the surrender of a Government fort to the insurgents. fort to the insurgents

EMBARRASSMENTS OF AUSTRIA

AN EXCITING SESSION OF THE REICHSRATH IN PROSPECT.

YOUNG CZECH AND SOCIALIST AGITATIONS TROUBLESOME-THE SUDGET.

Vienns, Oct. 10.-The Reichsrath reopened to-day, we have done anything which we have not the right to do under the rules?"

Count Traffe, the Austrian Prime Minister, introduced a bill to amend certain parts of the Electoral right to do under the rules?"

"Does the Senator want an answer now?"

"No, never mind, now," said Mr. Stewart, and he started off on one of his speeches about gold and silver, and only came to a full stop on noticing the matter. The bill, he added, would not dissilver, and only came to a full stop on noticing the matter. The bill, he added, would not disturb the principles of the Constitution, but would Chinese wall which shall cut off all other counenable every one fulfilling his duties as a citizen was maintesting much impatience.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) then took the floor and resumed the argument which he had begun yesterday against the Repeal bill.

Chapte every one ramines, subject only to such reto exercise the franchise, subject only to such recountry.

Strictions as were rendered necessary by state consumptions. The Prime Minister concluded by urg-

In the lower House, Dr. Steinbach, Minister of

New accusations of treason-felony continue to be issued and numerous arrests are made daily. It is believed that out of 30s men who attended the famous Czech banquet on the eve of the declaration of the state of slege, hardly one will escape arrest and proceeution.

Another embarrassment which confronts the government is the growing boldness of the Socialists. Twenty thousand persons attended the sixteen universal suffrage meetings held in various parts of Vienna last night. Resolutions in favor of unlimited franchises were adopted at all the meetings amid great entuislasm. The resolutions warm the government not to disregard the volce of two-thirds of the population, and declare that any delay on the part of the Austrian Parliament in granting the extension of the franchise will prove a fatal error.

____ REJECTED IN THE DIET BY A

LARGE MAJORITY. Buda-Pesth, Oct. 10.-In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Thursday last Count Albert Apponyl, leader of the Nationalists, moved an ad-dress to the Crown which was virtually a motion carriages rotted. To quote Inspector-General of "no confidence" in the Government, criticising Breckinridge in his statement of the matter to the Emperor's replies to the Borossebes and Guens deputations, and implying that Francis Joseph had Secretary Lamont, these forts and their armond free been misled and misadvises by the "now serve the single purpose, apparently, of remove serve the single purpose, apparently, of remove the single purpose, apparently, app sistance against any bold and aggressive Govern- of Hungary. Premier Wekerle's reply to this at tack drew from the Emperor his sanction of the

marriage-law reforms. Apponyl's motion was rejected by a large ma-jority. One result of this contest between the Min-isters and the Nationalists will be to strengthen the Government, as well as the Laberal majority. Berlin, Oct. 10.-The news of the Hungarian Government's victory over the Nationalists in the Lower House in the division on Count Apponyl's motion of "no confidence" was received in official circles here with much satisfaction, as any sign of weakening of the Government would have been a severe blow to Austria's position in the Triple Al-

A HUNDRED CASES DAILY IN PALERMO.

THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, DENIES THAT THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IS SERIOUS. London, Oct. 10.-A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that on an average 100 cases of choiera are reported daily in Palermo, although the Government denies that the outbreak is serious. Since October 6 five cases of choleraic disorders and two deaths from the same cause have been reported at Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

REOPENING COAL PH'S IN ENGLAND. THE OWNERS' FEDERATION OFFERS TO RESUME WORK AT FIFTEEN PER CENT BE-DUCTION IN WAGES.

London, Oct. 1e.—The Federation of Coal Mine Owners, at a meeting in Derby to-day, decided that it was impossible for the masters to acquiesce in the proposition adopted at yesterday's conference of Mayors that work be resumed at the old wages and that an endeavor be made afterward to settle the dispute.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that th ers, while holding that the state of trade warrants a reduction of 25 per cent, desire to terminate the distress and remove the deadlock in trade, and are willing to reopen the pits on October 16 at the present reduction of 15 per cent, to reinstate the men as far as possible, and to meet delegates of the miners at an early date with the view of trying to establish a tribunal of conciliation empowered deal with future wage questions. The owners also adopted a vote of thanks to the mayors, in deference to whom, they say, they make this con-

ession to the men. Firms owning coal pits in various places reopened their colleries to-day. Other pits will be reopened to-morrow. The pits now working find it impos-

sible to fill their orders even with double shifts of

TWO OFFICERS KICKED TO DEATH BY THE

AN ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE SANITARY REGULA-TIONS AGAINST CHOLERA STARTS A BLOODY FIGHT-THE RIOTERS DISPERSED PY TAOOPS.

Hamburg, Oct. 10.-Another fatal riot occurred last night in St. Pauli, a suburb of this city, growing out of the attempts of the sanitary officers enforce the regulations for preventing the spread of cholera. As in the previous riot, when a police man was brutally kicked and stamped to death, the scene of last night's trouble was in one of the districts of the village inhabited entirely by the poor and ignorant classes, who seem to have a horror of being compelled to observe cleanliness and the ordinary sanitary regulations.

When the sanitary officers attempted to put extraordinary regulations in force, trouble at once began. The officers were accompanied by policebut the presence of the latter had no deterring effect upon the violence of the mob, which quickly gathered. The mob attacked the police with stones and clubs. The policemen were compelled to fight desperately to protect themselves from the fury of the rioters. While some of the mob thus engaged the police, others made a furious onslaught upon the sanitary officers, capturing one of them. His comrades could make no attempt to rescue him, as they had all they could do to de inside the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, fend themselves. The captured officer was struck on the head with a large stone and knocked to the ground. Then the mob jumped on him, and (Rep., Ore.), calling on the State Department for inferror neutron as to whether the Chinese Govern miral Mello. The guns of the fort are of an kicked him about the head and body until life was extinct. In the mean time the crowd had succeeded in knocking a policeman down, and he, the information contained in the dispatch sent too, was soon killed, the rioters, with flendish by Captain Picking several days ago, that Ad- delight, kicking his face until it was a pulp. Even

in favor of the rioters, when a detachment of troops who had been hastily dispatched to the scene arrived. The officer in command ordered the mob to disperse, but they paid no attention to bor, but the truce applies only to the capital the command and continued their attack upon the and will not interfere with hostilities at any policemen and sanitary officers. The troops were other Brazilian port. No diplomatic overtures ordered to fix bayonets, and when the gleaming were made to Mello to secure the end attained steel blades were fastened to the muzzles of the by the naval commanders, as foreign Governments, and particularly that of the United States, are anxious to avoid any overtures that may be construed into a recognition of the insurgents, as belligerents.

Important dispanders, concerning the Pro-With bayonets lowered they moved forward on the double quick, and the rioters, seeing the bristling wall of steel advancing upon them, dispersed in short order, and disappeared in alleyways and the doorways of the tumbledown tenements with which the district is filled. Many of them, however, were not quick enough to escape the police, ever, were not quick enough to escape the police, ever, who began to chase them when the crowd began to break up. At least a dozen of the rioters were arrested.

The bodies of the policeman and the sanitary officer were taken to the police station.

QUARANTINE SAID TO BE COWARDICE. ERNEST HART LECTURES BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE ON CHOLERA.

"Quarantine: Its Merits, Mishaps and Mistakes, was the subject of an interesting address by Ernest Hart, Editor of "The British Medical Journal," before the Section of Public Health of the New-York Academy of Medicine, at No. 17 West Forty-third-st. Mr. Hart does not believe in quarantine, but he does believe, and heartily, too, in a strict supervision of the water supply and the sewerage. He said, in part: "Quarantine is an exploded fallacy. Quarantine is a cruel and Chinese wall which shall cut off all other countries, but this is cruel. The moment you make cholera contraband you induce it to come into the cholers contraband you induce it to come into the

a country secure. There is nothing so easy to keep out and deal with as choicra. The fear of choicra has saved more lives in the world than the epidemics of the last fifty years have destroyed.

The knowledge that it is due to discuss destroyed. ing the Chamber to discuss the measure at the out and doal with as cholera. The fear of cholera pels the authorities to take precautions that have

catching. You can eat cholera, you can drink "You do not quarantine against measles,

interpellations in regard to the suspension of part typhus, but you do guard against that which is

ALL THE RUSSIA'S PASSENGERS WELL Dr. Jenkins, at 9 o'clock last evening, issued the following bulletin from the Quarantine Station 'All of the passengers and crew of the steamer Russia are well. They have been inspected twice to-lay, and all of the steerage passengers have been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation. 288 having been taken yesterday and 120 to-day. They have all received a bath and all of their clothes and other effects have been thoroughly

disinfected by steam. The bacteriological examination in the cas Mrs. Aue has been delayed somewhat longer than usual. Up to noon to day the results were nega-tive; then it was discovered that the lens of the microscope was defective. Another instrument was obtained, and this evening the plate cultures show the presence of comma bacilli.

There is no occasion for alarm, however, as the steerage passengers are healthy, cleanly and wellnourished people. This is the seventh day since the last patient was isolated from her fellow-pas-sengers without further development."

COUNT DE LESSEPS'S CONDITION IMPROVED. HE IS NOT THOUGHT TO BE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF DEATH.

Paris, Oct. 10.-Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was reported last evening to be dying, railled some-The debate lasted until to-day, closing with what during the night and was considerably stronger another speech from the Premier, whose declara-tions were received with great enthusiasm. Count remarkable vitality. There is now thought to be no immediate danger of death, though i not, in the nature of things, be far distant.

BISMARCK GROWING STRONGER DAILY. GREATLY IMPROVED SINCE HIS RETURN TO HIS

HOME FROM KISSINGEN Berlin, Oct. 10.-It is apparent that Prince Bismarck's return to Friedrichsruh from Kissingen has been of great benefit to him. He is growing stronger daily. He sleeps well, and every day since his return he has taken a drive with Dr. Schweninger, his physician. During these drives the Prince chats constantly with his companion.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

RAILWAY CASES THE FIRST CONSIDERED-A STATE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Washington, Oct. 10.-The first case argued at the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States was that of the United States against the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, So-Relitor-General Maxwell appearing for the United States and United States Senator E. O. Wolcott for the railroad company. The case was originally brought in the District Court of Colorado to recover the value of timber alleged to have been cut by the defendant company from the public do-

Attorney-General Moloney, of lilinois, presented to the court his petition for leave to file a motion to vacate the order of the court made April 10, 1853, confirming the report of the commissioners fixing the boundary between the States of Illinois and Iowa, where the Keokuk and Hannibal bridge crosses the Mississippi liver. There are nine of these bridges over the river within the coter-minous limits of the two States, and for the purpose of taxation it is desirable to have the loca-tion of the boundary fixed at these points. Rep-resentative Lacey, of lowa, appeared for his State in opposition to the petition, and the matter went over on the papers filed, with leave to the atto neys for Iowa to file a brief within sixty days. Ex-Attorney-General Garland asked the Court

advance for hearing the appeal of the Norther Pacific Railroad Company against J. L. Patte son, treasurer of Gallatin County, Montana, fro the Montana Supreme Court. The propositions of

tained in this case involve ultimately the question of the taxability of all the unpatented surveyed lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Pacific, California and Oregon, Oregon and California, At-lantic and Pacific, Texas Pacific, and all other vari-ous land-grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads. These lands now amount in the case of the Northern Pacific grant alone, to over 17,000,000 acres, an area rapidly increasing as the surveys are further extended. The area of lands in the same condition, included in grants, will more than double this. These lands are to be found in almost every State west of the Mississippi, and their heretofore supposed tax-ability has been one of the great sources of

revenues in those States.

No effort will be made by the counsel for the Chinese, who appealed from the decision of Judge Morrow, refusing to liberate them from the order of deportation made by Judge Ross in California, to advance the cases on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, until a full bench shall have been secured. One of them said to-day he did not expect that to be accomplished until after the date of the election in New-York State next month.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS MEET. FINANCIAL NEEDS PROVIDED FOR-RUMORS OF

A RECEIVERSHIP DENIED. An informal conference of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad was held here yesterday. It gave rise to Wall Street rumors to the effect that the company had decided to seek the protection of the ourts, and it was reported that papers for a receivership had been drawn up. Later in the day it was said that the company had satisfactorily arranged to meet all pressing financial necessities Russell Sage was the only director who could be In reply to inquiries, he said: "The meeting was purely informal and devoted solely to routine matters. The rumors of a proposed rec ship are unwarranted and simply are intended to play into the hands of the bears in the stock mar-

The activity of the bears in circulating adverse rumors has been stimulated by the recent state-ments of Union Pacific earnings. The company has about \$50,000 interest and guarantees to meet on November 1, \$650,000 on December 1, and about \$1,200,000 on January 1. The provisions of the collateral trust of 1890, however, permit the issue of about \$6,000,000 more notes. There has been no application to the trustees under the trust by the company for the issue of new notes.

THE LUXURY OF MODERN RAILWAY TRAVEL The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad has issued an illustrated pamphlet called "The Luxury of Modern Railway Travel," which should be interesting reading for everybody in these days of quick communication and almost universal travel. It is based on the road's exhibit at the World's Fair, where are shown, side by side, the original De Witt Clinton train, which in 1831 was operated between Albany and Schenectady at a maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour, and a modern Wagner vestibuled train attached to the giant locomotive. No. 599, which has a record of a mile in thirtytwo seconds. Those who have seen the two trains at the Fair know without further telling what a wonderful advance sixty years have brought about in railway service. Those who have not can gain an excellent idea of the change from the pamphlet. The October timetables of the New-York Central system are now ready for distribution.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC INCREASING Chicago, Oct. 10.-Freight traffic east from Chicago is now showing improvement. Last week's shipments of dead freight aggregated 55,662 tons, against a little over 51,000 tons for the previous week and 71,000 tons for the corresponding week last year. Through shipments of flour, grain and pro-visions footed up 27,212 tons, against 23,753 tons for the previous week, and 32,042 tons for the corresponding week last year. Last week's through shipments were divided up among the different competing roads in the following proportions: Baltimore and Ohio, 4.3 per cent; Big Four, 6.5; Chicago and

"There is one method, and one only, of making | CONCORD AND MONTREAL'S ANNUAL MEETING.

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR BABIES.

Mr. Hart went on to say that millions of dollars SHOCKING DISCLOSURES IN THE INVESTIGATION

OF A SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDLING ASYLUM. San Francisco, Oct. 10.-The Coroner is investigating the San Francisco Foundling Asylum, where rty-three babies have died within th weeks. The place was closed Thursday last and twenty-four foundlings were given into the custody of the Catholic Infant Shelter. The coroner ascertained that thirty-three waifs died from lack of nutrition and from inanition and pemphigus. The Daughters of the Good Shepherd have publicly branded the asylum as a slaughterhouse for babies The sanitary conditions are very bad. It is charged that the nurses and attendants occupied charged that the nurses and attendants occupied the sunny rooms upstairs and kept the babies in damp, dark apartments. Before the coroner yesterday it was shown that dead babies had been kept on the premises four days. The official undertaker of the institution testified that when the infants died the attendants put their bodies in a box under the doorstep and kept them there like so much garbage until he came to take them away.

" SNIP" DONOVAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Freehold, N. J., Oct. 10 (Special),-"Snip" Donovan, the alleged slayer of his companion, John Chew, at Monmouth Park racetrack last July, was arraigned in court to-day before Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. Donovan pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail pending the settlement of a day for beginning the trial.

EMMA GOLDMAN'S HUSBAND IN PRISON. Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Jacob Kerstner, a fiery-tongued Socialist, formerly a resident of this city, and the real husband of Emma Goldman, was yesterday sent to Auburn Prison for three years, on the charge of grand larceny. Kerstner married Emma Goldman in this city four years married Emma Goldman in this city four years ago, and for a time they lived together here.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. New-York, October 10, 1803.

New-York, October 10, 1893.

The first dealings in crude oil certificates this week were made to-day, and resulted in higher prices. The news was not particularly important, although the output of the McDonaid pool was reported at 13,000 barrels, a decline of 500 barrels. The stronger tone was traceable to the hardening tendency of values in view of the steady decline in net stocks, and the constant examision of home and foreign consumption. There were sales of 3,000 and foreign consumption. There were sales of 3,000 cents, which was the closing bid, 70% cents being asked. At 0il City the market advanced from 70 cents to 70% cents. Refined petroleum was unchanged at 5.15 cents a guilou in barrels, 2.65 cents in bulk, and 5.90 cents in cases, Foreign quotations were: Antwerp, 11% france; Bremen, 4.35 marks; London, 3°sd.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston. Oct. 10.—Cotton steady; middling. 81-16c; low middling. 73₄c; good ordinary. 7.7-16c; net and gross receipts. 6,695 bales; exports to the Continent, 300; sales, 2,959; stock, 112,596.
Norfolk, Oct. 10.—Cotton easy; middling. 8e; low middling. 79-16c; good ordinary. 67₈c; net and gross receipts. 2,171 bales; exports coastwise, 1,596; sales, 616; stock, 15,628.

New-Orleans. Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet; good middling. 87₈c; middling. 77₈c; low middling. 78₈c; good ordinary. 74₈c; net receipts, 20,341 bales; gross, 21,494; exports to the Continent, 300; coastwise. 5,850; sales, 3,000; stock, 120,556.

Savannah. Oct. 10.—Cotton dull; middling, 713-16c; low middling, 77-16c; good ordinary, 7-3-16c; net and gross receipts, 13,339 bales; exports coastwise, 2,834; sales, 1,050; stock, 91,469.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, Oct. 10.—The demand for wool is moderate, Few orders for goods are received by manufacturers, and they have no need to buy wool. Prices are steady, but forced sales could only be made at concessions. Ohio fleeces are quoted at 210/22c for X; 230/24c for XX and XX and above, and 240/25c for NO 1; Michigan X at 20c. No 1 combing wool dull and nominal at 250/25c. Small lots of Ohio, fine delaine, sold at 24c, and of Michigan at 25c. Unwashed combing wools are steady at 180/20c, for one-quarter and three-eighths. Territory wool sells at 250/35c, clean, for fine and fine medium, with some sales at both above and below those figures. Texas, California and Oregon wools quiet. Pulled wools quiet and nominal. Nothing of consequence doing in foreign wools.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

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